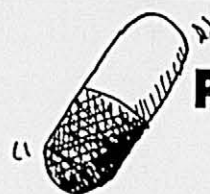




NORTH KOREA: CLINTON'S PERSIAN GULF WAR?

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PROZAC

Magic bullet or band-aid solution?

see page 6

THE MCGILL DAILY

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Cleansing the doors of perception since 1911

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1994

Fighting C-17 on the streets

Montréalers march against cuts to UI

BY CHRIS SHERIDAN

Shouting slogans like "Libéraux, Bloc, PQ — On en a plein l'cul [Liberal, Bloc, PQ, we've had enough]", and "la réforme c'est l'enfer, les coupures ça va faire [reform is hell, the cuts will make it that way]", about 500 Montréalers demonstrated last Saturday afternoon against the recent federal cuts to unemployment insurance (UI).

The changes to UI were outlined in bill C-17 of the Liberal's first budget. Both Québec and the Maritimes were the hardest hit by the changes with \$735 million and \$630 million being cut from UI programs respectively. Under the new plan, fewer people will qualify for unemployment insurance since C-17 raises the number of work weeks in order to get UI benefits.

"My thinking is that there is nothing new in the cuts," said Alain Cochaix of the Regroupement de Chômeuses et Chômeurs du Québec (RCCQ). "It would be a mistake to fight only this aspect [cuts]...It's just the tip of the iceberg."

Chomais spoke to the marchers prior to the demonstration. He was joined by RCCQ member Jocelyn Senecal who also denounced the federal cuts.

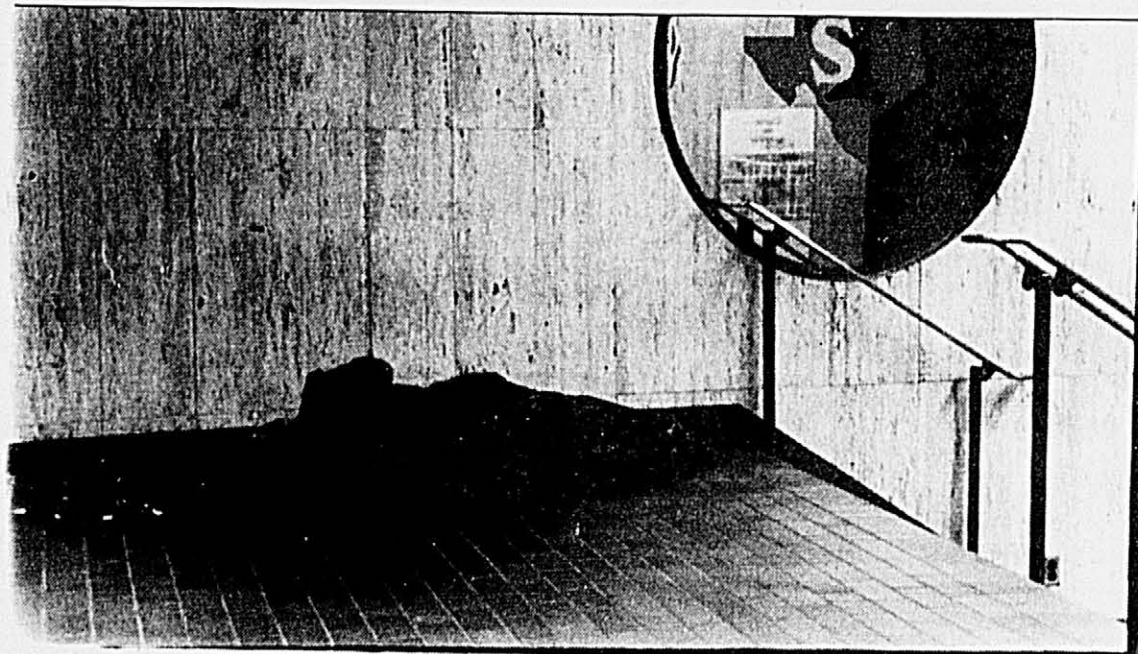
McGill student Laila Malik joined the protest to show solidarity with people who will be affected by C-17.

"Most of my friends are on welfare," she said. "I think I'll be going on welfare after university." Malik said her contact with poverty came after her parents could no longer afford to send her to university. Based on her experience, she said the present cuts to UI are a typical case of blaming the victim.

"The unemployed always get fucked," added Malik.

Benoît Fillion, a Université de Montréal student, also participated in the march. "Even though I have a job today, I feel it's [C-17] unfair," he said.

Fillion wondered why the Liberals never mentioned the cuts during their election campaign. Like Malik, Fillion pointed out that the cutbacks were putting Canada's economic problems on the backs of the unemployed. "They [federal government] are trying to fight the consequences rather than the causes," he said.



Scenes like this will be more common as the Liberal budget cuts affect the poor and unemployed

After a procession up St. Denis, the crowd stopped on Mont Royal outside the metro station where a number of activists gave speeches.

Cheri Honkala, from the Philadelphia-based group "Up and Out of Poverty", related her experiences working with the homeless and the unemployed in the US. "The Clinton administration is killing us," she said.

According to Honkala, over sixty million people are presently living in poverty in America. She pointed out that President Bill Clinton's recent proposal to increase the police force while cutting off Americans' welfare cheques after two years would devastate an already horrific situation.

Honkala also attacked the North American media's lack of attention to the homeless and the poor, saying, "you do not hear the voices of people like myself who are struggling everyday to feed, clothe, and house my child."

Pointing to her group's takeover of over 400 abandoned houses in Philadelphia alone, which were given to homeless families, she stressed the need for the poor and unemployed to take matters into their own hands. "Let's stop bill C-17...up and out of poverty now," shouted Honkala.

John Clarke, from the Ontario Coalition Against Poverty, also spoke to the demonstrators.

He said the key to fighting the government was to have a long memory. Referring to the government of former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Clarke said, "It was precisely the Liberals who began to destroy UI in this country."

"They [Liberals] are prepared not just to cutback but to dismantle entirely, unemployment insurance in this country," Clarke added.

Calling the Ontario New Democratic government under Premier Bob Rae, "more Tory than Brian Mulroney", Clarke said the political agenda of every political party in Canada seems to be the same.

"They are carrying out an agenda of capital...the war on the poor," yelled Clarke. He added that the situation in Canada is becoming such that people are being increasingly forced to choose between working on the boss's terms or starving on the street.

Referring to Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's recent visit to Mexico, Clarke criticized the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) as an attempt to create "a cheap labour force" in Canada.

Unemployed community worker and RCCQ member, Pierre Hamel, said he was glad with the turnout to the protest but admitted a lot of welfare and UI recipients were afraid to attend.

"People are afraid of what can happen to them if they participate in such a demonstration...They're afraid of being caught by welfare agents," said Hamel.

The demonstration was delayed slightly when MUC police tried to prevent the use of a large sound system for leading chants which had been connected to one of the RCCQ member's cars. After brief deliberations, the police allowed the protesters to use the system.

Intelligence agency to deport Palestinian student

BY NICHOLAS DAVIS

TORONTO (CUP) — Canada's top-secret intelligence agency wants a York University student expelled from the country.

Issam Ahmed Alyamani, a political science student, faces a deportation order after the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), Canada's counterpart to the CIA, deemed him a security risk.

The deportation order also includes his wife and two children, who are both Canadian citizens.

Alyamani has been in Canada since 1985 as a landed immigrant. In 1988 he applied for Canadian citizenship. After not hearing from the citizenship board for over a year he phoned them only to find out his application had been denied and that he was being investigated by CSIS.

"I didn't understand what was going on," said Alyamani. "They said I didn't pass security clearance, but I have clearance from when I first came to Canada."

According to CSIS, Alyamani is considered a "potential threat to Canadian security." CSIS believes Alyamani has ties to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). The PFLP is one of seven groups that belong to the Palestinian Liberation Organization and

CSIS considers them a terrorist organization.

Alyamani is a Palestinian refugee, born in Lebanon. He has openly supported the Palestinian nationalist movement, but he has never engaged in terrorist acts. He feels that his beliefs have become an issue.

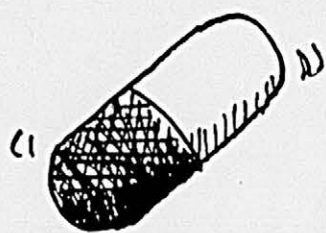
"I don't have any involvement in any terrorist activities," said Alyamani. "CSIS has even admitted that I have not engaged in illegal or subversive activities in Canada."

York University Political Science Professor Reg Whitaker, who didn't know Alyamani when he testified at his hearing as an expert witness, said the hearings were unfair.

"It's not fair that he is being convicted of associating with the PFLP," said Whitaker. "This is guilt by association, which is against the Charter of Rights."

Professor Whitaker is also leery of how CSIS obtains its information. "Canada doesn't have its own external intelligence agency. Information comes from interested third parties and Canada doesn't have the means to verify the information."

**Continued on Page 7, see
Deportations**



The new drug culture

Prozac: a band-aid solution

BY TERE CLIPPARD

If Ecstasy was the illicit wonder drug of the 80's, Prozac is definitely the legal wonder drug of the 90's. When Ecstasy first came out, it carried no apparent side-effects with it. It took a few years for the side-effects to come to light.

Prozac, too, could apparently do no wrong when it was first approved in the US in 1987. It was a meteoric success almost immediately — no other non-addictive drug worked so quickly on depression or had such minor side effects. People on the drug underwent drastic personality changes almost overnight, for the most part positive.

News of this miraculous drug spread like wildfire. According to Peter Kramer, psychologist and author of *Listening to Prozac*, by 1991 over 650,000 prescriptions were being written for Prozac every month in the US.

But if history, in the form of thalidomide and valium, has taught us anything, it is to approach all so called "wonder drugs" with caution, and to be aware of the implications of chemically altering the brain.

Prozac's success in treating people who suffer from recurring depression, a very real and crippling disease, cannot be denied. The problem with Prozac is that it is being prescribed to people whose symptoms run the gamut from severe depression, to premenstrual syndrome, to a mild case of the blues.

Because of its popularity, doctors have a tendency to over-subscribe it, applying it as a quick-fix solution for even mild cases of depression.

"Prozac has become a cultural currency...folks are using it for just about everything but hangnails... Doctors, mostly non-psychiatrists, [have prescribed Prozac] to healthy people seeking a cheerier disposition," reads a February 7, 1994 Newsweek article.

How does it work?

Prozac's real breakthrough is its specificity. It is able to efficiently regulate the release of one neurotransmitter in the brain while not affecting others. An excess or lack of neurotransmitters leads to psychological disorders ranging from everyday anxiety to mania. It is commonly believed

that a lack of serotonin in the brain, the neurotransmitter which Prozac regulates, leads to the "lows," while an excess leads to the "highs" that every person experiences throughout their lives.

According to Audrey Thurm, research therapist at the University of Rochester's Department of Psychology, "Prozac is a serotonin enhancer, it jump starts neurotransmitter firing. Basically it floods the engine of the brain and gets it going."

Because of this regulation, Prozac not only alleviates depression, it seems to erase the personality traits that are conducive to depression. It makes people less anxiety-prone, less inhibited, more organized and cheerful.

Primary side-effects supposedly don't exist. Secondary ones however, include decreased creative stimulation and sexual drive, as well as insomnia. The long-term effects of Prozac are unknown.

Moreover, while Prozac gets the engine going and gets rid of the

"low lows", a major complaint with it is that it also gets rid of the "high highs" we all live for, putting people on a sort of cruise control.

Prozac on campus

Prozac is particularly prevalent on college campuses, where stress is high and depression is rampant.

One McGill student was recently prescribed Prozac for one month after only two one-hour sessions with a psychiatrist, who believed the student to be manic-depressive.

This student was disconcerted at being so quickly diagnosed and felt that Prozac was being applied as "a band-aid solution". It seemed like an easy way of eliminating what was wrong with her without ever really investigating the causes or dealing with them.

She was particularly concerned with the fact that there seemed to be no real follow-up. She was to meet with the psychiatrist once a week for fifteen minutes during which time, if Prozac worked, it would be found that she had a chemical im-

balance and should thus continue on Prozac. But she had to be on the drug in order to find out if she needed it.

The student eventually decided against taking Prozac, concluding that she could get through the lows on her own. "Depression is hard, but I'm artistic," she said, referring to studies which show Prozac to quash artistic productivity in quelling violent emotions.

This student claims that no one ever discussed the possible side-effects of Prozac, and that she only found out about Prozac's artistically calming effects by talking to people.

While there is something disturbing about being able to label someone manic-depressive after only two hours, therapist Audrey Thurm admits that the diagnosis is common.

"Due to insurance limitations, people find it hard to afford psychiatric treatment. People who usually see a social-worker or a psychologist are often sent to a psychiatrist

to see if they can be prescribed Prozac. But a psychiatrist is rarely the primary therapist."

Thurm admits that in her opinion, "a diagnosis of depression is often too quickly given," and that a prescription of Prozac "is extreme."

In her opinion, "healing is a holistic thing. All biochemical healing should be combined with talk-therapy."

She has a vested interest in keeping patients in their seats, as it appears that Prozac could make all form of psychoanalysis obsolete. If people can be cured of depression with just one pill within three weeks, why should they spend three years going to see a therapist?

Prozac sounds suspiciously like other drugs to come down the tubes over the years, cocaine, for example. One is promised all the good results with none of the bad. Prozac has no side effects and is not addictive.

Plastic surgery on your brain?

Prozac is the drug that opened the door to a new science called psychopharmacology, the study of psychologically mind-altering drugs. The effects of these drugs, however, go beyond anything Timothy Leary (the father of LSD) ever imagined.

Psychopharmacology is based on the concept that every human emotion is controlled by neurotransmitters like norepinephrine and serotonin, which are released in reaction to outside stimulus. The ability to control human emotions became a possibility in the mid-1940's and resulted in the widespread use of lithium and valium to treat depression.

Since Prozac's appearance, the possibility of controlling specific personality traits has been further developed. Is society about to undergo a massive alteration in its view of what is socially acceptable and what is not? Who is to say that one person's stubbornness, attributed today to a strong character, will be viewed tomorrow as a societal disorder?

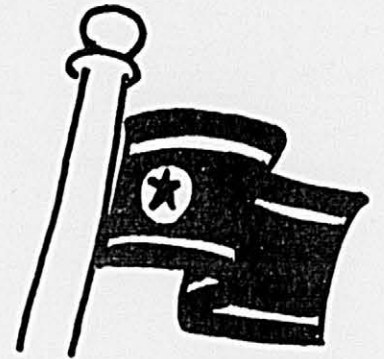
If psychopharmaceuticals achieve all that has been promised, we will have custom-made perfect personalities to go along with our genetically perfected physical selves.



Take a Pill!

Could North Korea be America

In its ongoing effort to set-up international scapegoats for its use of force, the United States government has found a ready target, North Korea. Since June of last year, US President Bill Clinton, under the pretense of protecting the world from the nuclear arms build-up, has been talking tough with the North Korean government under President Kim il-sung. An analysis of the situation shows this is yet another attempt by the US government to assert its hegemonic control over the economic and political affairs of countries which do not regurgitate Washington's self-serving agenda.



BY CHRIS SHERIDAN AND DAVID AUSTIN

Economic interests have, no doubt, played a major part in the US's pressure on the North. Covering over 55 per cent of the Korean peninsula, North Korea controls most of the area's natural resources. In fact, 80-90 per cent of Korea's mineral wealth, like zinc, lead, gold, iron ore, and coal, lies in the North. Moreover, North Korea is strategically important, bordering China and sitting West of Japan, for an American government eager to assert control and access to the growing Asia-Pacific market.

Months after the dispute began, it has become clearer that the Clinton administration may attempt to pummel the Asian nation of 21 million people into submission. Less than two weeks ago, the US government went to the United Nations (UN) requesting a full economic blockade of North Korea.

While North/South talks continue, the US is already mobilizing for military activity. Last week, Washington sent a shipload of Patriot missiles to the South claiming it to be "routine". Canadian foreign affairs officials have confirmed that South Korean troops have been on a full stand-by for the last week.

Clinton indicated his belligerent intentions last July when, on a trip to Seoul, South Korea, he said, "We would quickly and overwhelmingly retaliate if they [North Korea] were to

ever...develop...nuclear weapons." Later on, in a speech to American troops stationed in South Korea Clinton added fuel to the fire saying, "It would be pointless for them to try to develop nuclear weapons because if they ever use them, it would be the end of their country."

The present Korean conflict began last March when the Pyongyang government reneged on its promise to allow international inspectors into several of its nuclear facilities under the terms of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) signed in 1985.

In April, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the regulatory body which carries out the terms of the NPT, asked the UN Security Council to enforce the treaty. Since then, both the South Korean and American governments have negotiated with the North

to allow inspections to occur. The North Korean refusal, however, is rooted in their anti-American and anti-imperialist past.

Historical defiance

One of the most isolated countries in the world, North Korea was formed in 1945 after the defeat of Germany and Japan in World War Two. The Korean peninsula had been a Japanese protectorate since 1905 when the Korean emperor was forced to sign the peninsula over to its imperialist neighbour.

When US President Harry Truman and Soviet leader Joseph Stalin agreed to send forces to "liberate" the Korean peninsula in 1945, they kept their distance setting up two separate militarized zones. The Soviets took the Northern half, the Americans took the South. The line between the two camps, demarcated by the 38th parallel, was to be temporary. After the Japanese were defeated, however, both countries refused to leave as tensions between the two countries heightened. Once again, the Korean people were being forced to live under foreign occupation.

While the Americans refused to recognize any grassroots political organizations in the South, the Soviets encouraged Koreans in the North to form their own autonomous local governments.

Under the banner of eventual re-unification of the Korean peninsula, the Korean Workers' Party developed their own economic, political, and social system rooted in the Marxist tradition of centralized planning, worker control of industries, and land redistribution for those whose land had been seized during the Japanese occupation. Private Japanese industry was nationalized and by 1948, Kim Il-sung became "supreme" ruler of North Korea.

By the early 1950s, the Soviets had all but pulled out of the North. The Americans, on the other hand, increased their influence in the South. Based on Franklin D. Roosevelt's premise that Koreans needed "to be educated in the democratic way of life in order to enjoy their freedom," the US wanted to put Korea under "international administration" which meant independence would not come for at least 30 years. North Korea rejected this, demanding the US withdraw from the South.

Even today, Koreans in both the South and North consider the 38th parallel to be "unnatural, arbitrary, intolerable, and unjustifiable." Any talk of re-unification in the South is highly repressed and South Koreans are forbidden to cross the "Bridge of No Return" which separates the two countries. On June 13, 1993, South Korean police arrested hundreds of students for attempting to cross the border to the North where they had planned to hold unification talks with North Korean students.

Despite all the criticisms by both South Koreans and the Americans against the oppressive and strong-armed tactics of Kim il-sung, democracy and freedom have never existed in the South. In fact, South Korea has been riddled with government corruption and scandal which, until recently, has never been publicly addressed by any American or South Korean leader. Trade unions were illegal until

people rioted in the streets in 1987. Mass repression of dissident student movements is common and most major companies use cheap, exploitative labour to produce goods for both domestic and foreign exports.

Moreover, the US government's description of South Korea as an "economic miracle", upon a closer look, is far from that. Though South Korea has become a major exporter of manufactured goods, as early as 1975, 82 per cent of South Korea's debt was owed to the United States. Today, largely because South Korea's domestic military production has increased, its debt to the US has been reduced to 45 per cent. In addition, many of the products manufactured in South Korea are not readily available for its own citizens but must be imported from elsewhere.

Wealth distribution in South Korea is also poor. Twenty per cent of the population con-



a's next war?



trols 43 per cent of the wealth whereas South Korea's poor controls a mere 7 per cent. Hardly a "miracle".

Undoubtedly, as the outbreak of war draws nearer, Clinton will use the same "protection of South Korean democracy and freedom" argument as a pretense for their un-humanitarian goals against the North. Ironically, this is the same slimy political tactic used by George Bush during the Gulf War when he assured the world he was protecting "Kuwaiti freedom". As a result of that war an estimated 350,000 civilians were killed.

A similar pretext was used in Grenada when the United States invaded that country in 1983 and completely destroyed the country's industrial and agricultural infrastructure. All

this to "restore order" and allegedly protect US citizens from the crisis that ensued after the death of Maurice Bishop. This invasion took place in spite of the fact that US citizens in Grenada insisted they were safe.

The propaganda machine

The American press has already tried to sway public opinion in this manner. In a July 1993 article, the *Washington Post* described South Korea as "the stern guardian of a lonely frontier of freedom, facing communist North Korea." Visiting the de-militarized zone dividing the two countries, where there are currently 37,000 American troops stationed, Clinton said, "I thought to myself, 'I wish they [North Koreans] were free to walk across this bridge and be with us in peace and freedom.'"

In both the *Post's* and Clinton's equation that freedom equals capitalism, they reveal the cracks in the end-to-the-Cold-War theory which the US is so quick to espouse. The days of anti-Communist paranoia never went away, they've now manifested themselves in the neo-liberal rhetoric of Democratic warmongers.

Clinton's eagerness to antagonize the Pyongyang government seemed evident in public statements made recently. Referring to the perceived threat of North Korea invading the south, Clinton stated, "an invasion of South Korea would be considered [by the US] an invasion of the United States."

This coincides with attempts by the US media to demonize Kim il-sung. Last week-end, George Will, of the ABC Television Network program *This Week With David Brinkley*, spoke of the "unpredictability" of the North Koreans. He stated it is difficult for a "civilized lawyer like Warren Christopher to understand" a despot like Kim il-sung. By virtue of referring to Warren Christopher as civilized and not doing the same for il-sung, Will implies that il-sung is uncivilized, further heightening US fears of an imminent North Korean threat.

In addition, as Kim il-sung persistently thumbs his nose at the Americans, by supporting Cuban leader Fidel Castro and in his calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea, Washington has become increasingly infuriated.

IAEA exposed

Ridding the world of nuclear weaponry is indisputably a noble cause, but the recent situation between South and North Korea has exposed the hypocritical and pro-American agenda of the IAEA.

Established by the Americans in 1957, the IAEA is an international agency devoted to accelerating and enlarging 'the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world.'

In the 1970s, the NPT was set-up as a "safeguard" to ensure the separation of civilian nuclear technology from military use. But, as author Mark F. Imber writes, "on the principle of not closing the stable doors after the horses have bolted, the USA, UK, and USSR were

exempted from the safeguards systems of the NPT." Herein lies the contradiction, since the US's facilities have never come under the same kind of scrutiny from the IAEA as have nations like North Korea.

In a letter to the IAEA, North Korean Atomic Energy Minister, Choi Hak Gun, said the organization lacked "impartiality and objectivity" in its dealings with North Korea. Gun further argued that the agency was acting as a pawn of the United States.

While the build-up of nuclear weaponry is not desirable for any country, it appears that prevention of arms proliferation only counts for so-called "Third World" countries who are not allied with the Americans. In blaming the Pyongyang government, the US is failing to recognize its own contribution to the nuclear arms build-up which is far greater than any nation today. The American nuclear industry has already victimized thousands of people by way of leaks and secret testing which has exposed many to radiation as outlined in books like Howard L. Rosenberg's *Atomic Soldiers: American victims of nuclear experiments*.

Moreover, the US has been suspiciously silent on the nuclear capabilities of Israel and South Africa undoubtedly due to the fact that both countries developed their nuclear technology with US support.

Canada's role

In 1990, the Canadian government sold its first CANDU reactor to South Korea. Studies by disarmament groups have linked nuclear technology to the building of arms. Undoubtedly, South Korea is already on this path. Their refusal to allow North Korean inspectors to enter nuclear facilities in the South in exchange for the IAEA inspections in the North adds further suspicion. Again, the US shows

no concern for the possibility of the South's development of nuclear arms so long as the Seoul government continues to protect American interests in the region.

Last July, Atomic Energy of Canada won two more contracts to build CANDU reactors (worth \$500 million) in South Korea, further raising the feasibility of South Korea's potential to develop

weaponry. This also virtually guarantees Canadian support for US/South Korean action against the North.

Rodney Moore, a spokesperson for the department of foreign affairs, confirmed the Canadian government's support for the South Korean government referring to the North's position as "rhetoric" and "inflammatory."

"We do support the IAEA," said Moore. He also affirmed the federal government's backing of the UN Security Council's recent deliberations over the US proposal to sanction North Korea.

"What we want is a resolution that would encourage negotiations." He would not confirm, however, whether the Canadian government would endorse the US if it chose to take military action.

Oops!

At a recent discussion on the proposed "information superhighway", a network that provides access to telephone, television, and internet all in one, American Vice



President Al Gore inadvertently admitted that the literacy rate in Cuba puts that of the US to shame. Said one correspondent, referring to Gore's comment, "I haven't seen or heard much publicly from Al Gore since. Think he was grounded?"

-Worker's World Service

Violence in South Africa

A number of international newspapers are suggesting that the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa is responsible for the violence that killed as many as fifty people on Monday and reintroduced the idea of tribal conflict as the main cause of the conflict. This, in spite of the fact that less than ten per cent of all KwaZulu, Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's ethnic group, actually support him.

The *Los Angeles Times* claims that witnesses saw the ANC guards open fire on the crowd as they marched by the ANC headquarters in Johannesburg. According to the *Times*, the ANC claims its guards fired into the crowd to stop the demonstrators from storming the headquarters. The demonstration was organized by supporters of Buthelezi who are demanding their own independent homeland in South Africa. They are protesting the upcoming elections in South Africa in which the ANC is expected to win with a landslide.

Recently it was revealed that Buthelezi and his party was provided weapons and training to carry out attacks against ANC supporters.

Prominent African journal slams West's contribution to violence

In a recent *West Africa* editorial, the editors criticized Western nations for a number of arms-for-aid deals. The magazine was referring to recent revelations by the Western press that former British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, tied arms sales to foreign aid.

"These days the West is also linking...democracy and a good human rights record with aid," the editors wrote. "They are the very same nations which are supposed to be 'benefiting' from the aid-for-arms syndrome...and yet when a coup is reported in those same nations or civil war erupts, you find the same Western nations that had, in the first place, supplied the weapons used...sniggering and making references to banana republics and tinpot dictators."

The editors suggested that Western nations "whittle down" arms sales and channel money to improve human conditions so that "no individual or groups would find themselves obliged to pull the trigger in anger."

-West Africa, March 1994



HYDE PARK

Institutional racism in a "multicultural" society?

Opinion by Raphaëlle Vrain, African Studies U4

Montréal is an ideal city in Canada in which to pursue African studies, especially on francophone West and Central Africa — the majors program must remain at McGill. Dalhousie has an African Studies Research Center (as opposed to McGill's Center for Developing Area Studies), but a good African Studies program must offer more than a library.

Montréal has thriving African and Caribbean communities, both anglophone and francophone, and hosts a large number of foreign students from every corner of Africa. Montréal offers many opportunities to experience these cultures. For example, the bilingual festival of African and Caribbean cinema is held yearly at the Cinéma-thèque/NFB, TV 5, a French channel, airs excellent documentaries and series such as *Rêves d'Afrique*.

There are several African restaurants and a good nightclub and live music scene. If especially attentive, one may participate in some of the festivities of particular communities, such as independence day celebrations.

Organizations and community centers such as GRILA, the Centre Afrika, AKAX if you are black and

the various university African student groups in Montréal host forums, discussions and soirées which are very enriching.

McGill's Institute of Islamic studies is complementary, and there are other places one can go to supplement research on Africa besides McGill.

For example, the Québécois semi-governmental organization CECI (Centre d'études et de Coopération Internationale) has an excellent resource library open to the public at 180 Ste. Catherine St. E., containing newspapers, magazines, journals, books and bibliographies on Africa, Asia and Latin America, in French and English.

If the Arts are being viewed as less worthy of funding, Arts courses on the Third World are the first to go. Ignoring the Black Students' Network's struggle to institute an African Studies program was not enough; the McGill administration is determined to sweep African(a)-centred studies of any kind under the carpet.

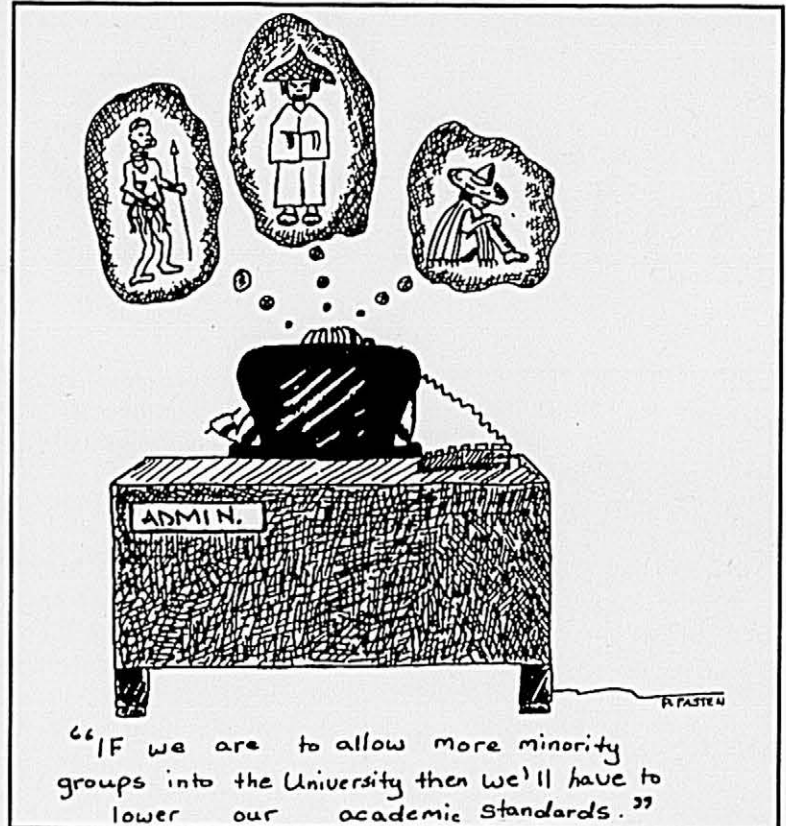
Cutting funding for minority studies is hypocritical in a country which promotes itself as "multicultural", and may be viewed as institutional racism.

Is it so utterly impossible to replace retiring professors? Or hire one or two more for an already existing program?

The African Studies program is stretched rather thinly, but if courses such as the seminars are revised, it could "create its own reality" (my quotation) instead of "reflecting an inadequate one", to paraphrase Professor Kunz.

With the exception of language classes and economics, I wrote papers on African subjects in practically every one of my courses, and feel that I have learned a great deal. I transferred from UBC to McGill in order to have the words "African Studies" and not just "Arts" at the head of my transcript, and I am very proud of it.

Unlike many of my fellow Arts graduates, I am completely confident in obtaining employment and a rewarding career in such a specialized field. African Studies is a young discipline; the research opportunities are practically boundless and it is diverse enough to enable any motivated student to find the niche of his or her future employment specialty in an international setting.



LETTERS

Learn to spell

To the Daily:

Regarding the typographical errors ("Hungry") in our letter printed on Monday: if it was deliberate, that is highly unethical; if not, then it is incompetent. Either way we're still fucking angry.

Val Patrick, U3 Political Science
Brenda Mercer, U2 Biochemistry
Barb Barta, U2 History

Ed. Note: The Daily apologises for the excessive errors made in the letter.

McGill still in 19th century

To the Daily:

The McGill administration is once again wallowing in its apathetic, uncaring inertia towards students. They are seeking to dissolve the African Studies major to a minor. This is the classic example of the marginalization of a non-eurocentrically focused program.

The university, after a concerted push by the Black Students Network, reluctantly created the African Studies major. It seems obvious that the university saw this as a simple concession to silence a few "dissenters" to "the precious ivory tower".

There seems to have been no real push to expand and solidify the program. With no hiring of new staff and no appreciable expansion in resources the university obviously figured they had done enough. Well, they haven't. It takes a lot more than just creating a program for it to thrive. It takes continued support and expansion for anything to grow in a solid base.

The university has realised this in other departments (mostly science and engineering) yet they still choose to ignore others. McGill has to stop pushing change aside, otherwise it will never get out of the 19th century. Not only should the African Studies major stay and be provided with fair funds and resources, but McGill should not be allowed to

marginalize other up and coming "new" studies programs.

Concerned always for a well rounded and diverse education,
Matthew Paterson,
U2 Engineering

The McGill Review is not the Pillar

To the Daily:

Tuesday's issue of the *Tribune* included an article on student journals published at McGill. In the write-up on the *McGill Review* the article claimed, "The McGill Review seeks to fulfill a mandate originally associated with The Pillar."

This is sheer nonsense. I don't know where Katy Johnson, the author of the article, came up with this ridiculous assertion, but it certainly did not come from anyone associated with the Review. When I dreamt up the Review a year ago my idea was to create a forum for interdisciplinary work in the McGill Arts faculty.

As far as I knew — or for that matter as far as anyone knew — the mandate of the Pillar was to be a fiction and poetry magazine for the Arts faculty. I had no intention of fulfilling another journal's mandate. Personally, I think the Pillar has provided a useful forum for student creative writing, and I don't want to see it replaced by anything.

I became aware in October in October, i.e. six months after I first conceived of the Review, that the Pillar's mandate was to be an interdisciplinary journal. I want to stress that we at the Review do not have nor have we ever had any hostile intentions towards the Pillar.

I suggest Katy Johnson speak to students before she slanders them. This was an insult to the Pillar and the Review.

Gibran van Ert
Editor-in-Chief
McGill Review of Interdisciplinary Arts.

Victoria students protest blood drive questions

VICTORIA (CUP) — Protest over the Red Cross blood drive questionnaire has spread to the University of Victoria.

"The questionnaire targets groups of people on the basis of their sexual orientation or place of origin," said Robb Stewart, a member of University of Victoria's lesbian and gay student association.

"It isn't targeting high-risk activities, which is how HIV is transmitted," he added.

All potential blood donors must fill out the questionnaire. Students at McGill and Concordia universities have called it discriminatory and homophobic, and some have tried to organize boycotts against the drive.

Janetta Ozard, chair of the Victoria student council, wrote a letter to the Canadian Red Cross criticizing the questionnaire.

"The question does not address or define high-risk behavior, and the term 'sex' is vague," Ozard wrote.

The Red Cross defended the wording.

"It has been and still is recognized and proven that homosexual activity (i.e. male/male) carries the highest risk," wrote L.D. Wadsworth, the medical director of Canadian Red Cross, in a response to Ozard.

Stewart said the questionnaire needs to be more explicit about sexual activities. "They keep talking about 'homosexual activity', but they don't define it," he said.

"If the words they're afraid to say are 'anal sex', it's common knowledge many same-sex couples engage in it and many gay couples don't."

"There is only sexual activity,

and that crosses the boundaries of sexual orientation," Stewart said.

According to Wadsworth, the Red Cross can't take use of condoms between males into consideration, because "No one can depend absolutely on condoms to protect the safety of the blood supply, nor do we have any control on how condoms are used by the general population."

Stewart doesn't disagree with that statement, but wonders why the Red Cross doesn't screen out heterosexuals as well.

"There shouldn't be that double standard because safe sex is safe sex, regardless of whether or not you're queer or heterosexual," he said.

Stewart and other Victoria students are considering filing a human rights complaint against the Red Cross.

SINCE 1911
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THE MCGILL DAILY

ERRATUM

In "Candidates scares graduates" (Monday, March 28, pg. 3), it was stated that the PGSS election period runs from March 23 to April 26. This is not so; the election period runs from March 23 to March 30th. The Daily regrets the error.

The McGill Daily Editorial Board Elections

Elections for the following positions will be held this Thursday at 17h30:

Culture Editor (1 position)
News Editor (3 positions)
Sports Editor (1 position)
Science Editor (1 position)

All interested in running are required to be nominated by two staff members and should themselves be staff members.

For more information, call 398-6784 or drop by the office in the basement of the Shatner building, room B-03.

I've seen the light! I can't still join the Daily?

Deportation,

continued from page 1

CSIS refused to comment on how they obtain and verify their information. "It could be a possible security risk to divulge that information," said CSIS communications officer Marc Boyer.

"All we do is collect the information and provide it to the immigration board," said Boyer. "Then it's up to immigration to make the decision on whether the person is deported or not."

Immigration Canada officials said this isn't true.

"When we have to determine whether someone is entitled to citizenship we rely on CSIS for security clearance," said Norm Fabourin, Chief of Program Management of Citizenship Registration. "The Citizenship Act does not allow us to give citizenship if a party is deemed a security risk by CSIS. If someone is not happy with CSIS's ruling, CSIS has its own review process."

The Security Intelligence Review Committee is the independent public body that watches over CSIS. At a SIRC hearing Alyamani was told that two people testified against him. When his lawyer asked to see the testimony and evidence against him, they were told that CSIS is under no obligation to divulge this information because of a potential threat to national security.

The text of the submission of the Attorney General of Canada to SIRC on this matter, along with the identity of the two witnesses, has remained secret and Alyamani and his lawyer feel they have been denied a fair and just hearing.

According to James Kafieh of the Canadian Arab Federation, Canada has given CSIS sweeping powers over the lives of immigrants with few checks and balances.

"Once you are labelled by CSIS, it creates a great deal of momentum against you," Kafieh said.

Alyamani has put in a special appeal to the Minister of Immigration and Citizenship, Sergio Marchi. Marchi can grant him a Minister's Permit, which will give Alyamani and his lawyer time to straighten out his affairs.

Because Alyamani is Palestinian and therefore has no country to be deported to, a hearing is scheduled on April 15 to determine where to send him.

Please note the following change to our publication schedule:

The final McGill Daily for the Winter Term will be published on **April 13**, instead of April 11 as originally scheduled.

Ads may be placed through the Daily Business Office, Room B-17, University Centre, 9h00-14h00. Deadline is 14h00, two working days prior to publication.

McGill Students (with valid ID): \$3.50 per day, 4 or more consecutive days, \$2.75 per day (\$11.00 per week). McGill Employees (with staff card) \$4.50 per day, 4 or more consecutive days, \$3.75 per day (\$15.00 per week). All others: \$5.00 per day, or \$4.25 per day for 4 or more consecutive days (\$17.00 per week). Extra charges may apply, and prices do not include applicable GST or PST. For more information, please visit our office in person or call 398-6790 - **WE CANNOT TAKE CLASSIFIED ADS OVER THE PHONE. PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD CAREFULLY WHEN IT APPEARS IN THE PAPER.** The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

1 - HOUSING

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May to Sept. sublet: Large 4 1/2 (1100 sq.ft.) in maintained bldg. A/C, new kitchen, laundry, parking, doorman, optional furnished. McGill/Concordia. Rent neg. 985-5349.

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Summer sublet - May-July w/ opt. Room in 6 1/2. All utensils, washer/dryer/TV/m.wave. Sunny/bright. Great loc. on Drolet. Cats welcome. \$195. Kris 843-7651.

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5 - TYPING SERVICES

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7 - ARTICLES FOR SALE

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10 - RIDES/TICKETS

Ticket to Stockholm, roundtrip with SAS. Departure May 3 - Return June 3. Value U.S. \$1118. For sale: Can \$550 (negotiable). Contact Christian at 581-2453.

11 - LOST & FOUND

Found: Bracelet on McTavish in front of bookstore. Please go to Daily Ad Office, Rm. B-17-Union Bldg.

Found: Round, black-rimmed glasses with grey tissue, near University & Dr. Penfield. Call 324-2123 if they belong to you!!

12 - PERSONAL

McGILL NIGHTLINE

Lonely? Need to talk? Call McGill Nightline at 398-6246. Open seven days a week, from 6pm to 3am.

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14 - NOTICES

Holy Week Services. The Newman Centre 3484 Peel Street. March 31 8:00pm, Holy Thursday. April 1, 3:00pm, Good Friday. April 2, 9:00pm, Easter Vigil. April 3, 5:45pm, Sunrise Service. 11:00am, Easter Sunday Mass.

Questioning your sexuality? Or do you have any other concerns and need to talk? Call the LBGM Peer Counselling Line at 398-6822 Mon. to Fri. 7 to 10 pm.

LBGM Weekly discussion groups: Wed. Bi-group 5:30, 432 Shatner. Fri. Coming Out 5:30, General 7:00, both at UTC, 3521 University. All welcome.

16 - MUSICIANS

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8



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La vie est trop courte pour rentrer tôt. Il faut que ça roule. Que ça roule en Golf. Et à partir de seulement 12 295 \$, ça roule sur un méchant temps ! Quand le paysage m'envoie des courbes, l'essieu arrière à correcteur de voie de ma nouvelle Golf me donne tout le contrôle pour dominer la route totalement. Ajoutez à cela un moteur à système Motronic, une suspension avant indépendante à jambes de force MacPherson, un système d'alarme antivol standard et un système audio à huit haut-parleurs, et vous avez un bolide qui vous en met plein la vie. Systématiquement. Et parce que la Golf de Volkswagen est offerte avec une garantie optionnelle de 10 ans ou 160 000 km du groupe motopropulseur, je peux dormir tranquille... même si je ne dors pas très longtemps.

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